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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stimps for that purpose.

Mystery.

As to where we are at on the sea, knowing ones must differ. The wind for the yacht race yesterday, which began with great promise, turned out to be one of the most variable, fitful and sulky forces known in the history of the America's Cup. It turned, twisted, struck hard and light, straight and back-handed, and at the end of the time allowed for the race to be completed, the contesting boats were left some miles from the finish, about in the same relative positions as at the start, and with conflict-

ing evidence as to their merits. The Columbia held her own in reaching better than had been expected. On the wind at times, and we should say at most times. when the boats appeared to be sailing under like conditions, the Columbia outstripped her rival, so that for the greater part of the beat home, while there was any wind worth speaking of, Columbian hopes were In the lead.

On the other hand, the Shamrock, now and again, moved up in a manner to perplex the critics inclining in her rival's favor; and there we are.

We fancy that it was a sort of a trial that both sides found comfort in. Probably Sir THOMAS LIPTON thinks that his first tug at the cup, although inconclusive, has, in effect, "lifted" it at least a little, and on the other hand Mr. ISELIN thinks that he saw enough to prove that the better boat is his.

Certainly Mr. FIFE, who made the Shamkock, has produced in her a combination worthy of study and suggested a new line of development for future racers for the cup. With deeper ballast as a foundation for a greater rig, he has ventured to make a smaller boat, Shamrock being two feet shorter than Columbia. If the boom worn by Shamrock is about the limit in size, as perhaps it is, then with still greater depth of keel we may so diminish the ballast that less displacement being needed, the gigantic sloop of recent years may be shrunk again, so that her type shall be more after the pattern of forty footers, or great sails and small body.

The failure of yesterday has but added to the zest of to-morrow. The races will be begun again with all the greater interest

Missouri and the Trusts.

The Hon. Lon V. Stephens, Governor of no uncertain sound. In the address he delivered at the Anti-Trust Conference of Governors and Attorney-Generals in St. denunciation by him of the octopuses, which leaves nothing to be desired in the way of thoroughness. Corporations, he asserts, are the fosterers and promoters of trusts, and if their abuses cannot be prevented he would favor the abolition of all corporations. "The remedy guise of a friend of the people, after using the armies for the conquest of other people, will turn them upon our Republic and supplant it with an empire with himself as

Dictator." Governor STEPHENS takes great credit to his State for the victory it has won over the insurance trust. "Missouri brings good tidings to her sister States to-day. Trusts no longer hold sway in her jurisdiction." The arrogant combine of the insurance trust has been broken, and, after having been expelled from the State, its members have pleaded on bended knees to be allowed to pay a fine and remain in the State. They have been fined \$1,000 each and the judgment of ouster remains suspended over them as a hostage of good behavior." The Governor omits to say what benefit has accrued from this victory to the property owners of Missouri. Do they hav any less for insurance than they did efore it was gained? If they do not, there is no reason for exulting over it.

The same inquiry may be made in regard to trusts in general. Would their destruction, and the destruction of all corporations. result in making the commodities supplied by trusts and corporations any cheaper to consumers? If it would not, why destroy them? Governor Stephens indulges in some lofty flights of rhetoric over the "withering touch of the conscienceless trusts." but he neglects to explain what or whom this touch withers. It was hoped that the Chicago Trust Conference would throw light on the point, but it failed to do so. Surely before we undertake the war of extermination which Governor STEPHENS advocates, we ought to be sure that it will be of benefit to somebody, and not exterminate first and then have to restore that which we have exterminated.

Will the English be Beaten Piecemeal

in South Africa? In the War of 1880-81 between Great Britain and the Transvaal there were five engagements, in all of which the English were beaten, although on each occasion they outnumbered their opponents. Dr. Jameson's raiders surrendered to a force numerically smaller than their own. The inference to be drawn from these events was that, if Great Britain should decide to enter upon another contest with the Transvaal. it should so manœuvre as to profit from the very beginning by its immense superiority of strength.

Nobody, of course, disputes that, in a greatly protracted conflict, the tremendous British Empire would, in the end, overtogether contain less than 200,000 denizens of Dutch extraction. Indeed, all the Afrikanders in South Africa, including the at least in that particular corner of that Cape Colony and Natal as well as the particular commonwealth. Transvaal and the Orange Free State, are fewer in number than the people of the single city of Glasgow. Against such

be prolonged? There is a large and growing section of the English people which ions would be immensely increased if, for humiliation and repulse.

Lexington until after the surrender of harmony with theirs. CORNWALLIS, an interval of nearly seven years, Lord North's Ministry had immense majorities in the House of Commons. Nevertheless, it was beaten in the end by the party which preferred peace, even at the Empire. The Boers, in other words, have the Administration and the flag. many friends in England itself, and the moment the burdens of an unjust war take the shape of increased taxation, those friends fore, manifestly the part of wisdom not to provoke a war with the Transvaal until England was prepared to strike a sudden and overwhelming blow.

It will scarcely be alleged that such wisdom has been exhibited by Mr. CHAMBER-LAIN. England is far from being prepared to coerce the Transvaal. She has not over 12,000 troops, all told, in South Africa, a part of which must be retained in the Cape Colony for the purpose of preventing an uprising of the Afrikander element. Some time must elapse before the whole of the 10,000 additional soldiers, despatched from India can be landed in South Africa. As for the army corps of 25,000 or 30,000 men, which was to be sent from England, nobody conversant with the state of things in the British War Office really believes within two months.

Who will say that grievous reverses may not be suffered by the British arms within the next sixty days? The Boers, massed that event, the reenforcement coming from strengthened. India would be too weak for a forward movement, and might have hard work to defend itself.

Moreover, a striking success,on the part at the outset of the struggle would almost certainly double their strength in the field could be sent on to Natal; the rest would kanders against British rule. Thus, necessarily split into divisions, the army corps might be beaten in detail, and England might be called upon for a greater military effort than she has had to make since the

It is doubtful, to say the least, whether Parliament would sanction such an effort. The Liberals would see their opportunity, the State of Missouri, blows a trumpet of and a good many Conservatives might be willing to evince their distrust of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and their disgust at the outcome of what they deem a stock-jobbing Louis, Sept. 20, and which comes to us in a and gold-grabbing war, by voting against case if the unexpected prolongation of the contest should require a considerable increase of the income tax.

We arrive, then, at this conclusion: While the Boers could not look forward to ultimate triumph if the British Empire is heroic," he says, "but the disease is acute | were autocratically governed, they may and is fast becoming chronic, and the trust reasonably hope to create a diversion cancer upon the body politic must be cut | favorable to their cause in the British out by the roots, or some CESAR, under the Parliament itself, should they be able to beat the British forces piecemeal in a series of preliminary battles.

A Dinner, a Speech and a Sequel.

tain dinner at Ashfield, in Franklin county. Massachusetts, about the middle of August last. We referred at the time wherever the flag is assailed, at any sacrifice it will be carried to a triumphant peace"-the first of the remarkable series of speeches last summer in which Mr. McKinker so clearly defined the Administration's Philippine policy, and so foreibly and eloquently presented to his fellow countrymen the issue of loyalty against dislovalty.

At the Ashfield dinner the Massachusetts anti-imperialists were out in force. It was their dress parade. ATKINSON was not there, although his trail was across the table cloth. Aguinaldo was absent, except in heart. But Professor Charles Elion Norton was present, and he presided and spoke; Moonfield Storer was on hand with an elaborate speech; while the third of the leading Aguinaldian orators was State Senator HERBERT C. PARsons of Greenfield, the principal disciple of Senator HOAR west of the Connecticut. Professor Norton introduced him approvingly as "a fellow who aint a-feared.

Certainly this Massachusetts statesman, previously honored and trusted by many of his Republican constituents, was not afraid to utter at the Ashfield dinner sentiments which might have come from the pen of ATKINSON or the lungs of BRYAN. He declared that the United States Government was engaged in a miserable business in the Philippines. He pictured AGUINALDO as the champion of all that America ought to admire and respect. He assured the Administration that it was taxing the patience of a large body of Republicans, presumably in Western Massachusetts, and he openly threatened that if the Philippine policy were affirmed in the party platforms, he and his sympathizers would not hesitate to renounce

the name of Republican. There were more violent speeches at the Ashfield dinner, but there was none more artfully designed to embarrass the Administration or to encourage the insurgents in Luzon. The Hon. H. C. Parsons is known to be a good deal of a politician; his declarapower two Dutch commonwealths which | tion at Ashfield was therefore regarded as indicating the existence of a more or less dangerous division of Republican opinion.

We now come to the sequel. It occurred last week. Senator Parsons has been a candidate for renomination for a second term. odds, it would be impossible to con- He and his friends have worked hard to tend for an extended period. Who can carry the caucuses for Parsons and Aguiassert, however, that the contest would NALDO. He is defeated, not only over-

whelmingly in his own county, but also in his own town and by the votes of his neighbelieves that, under the Convention of 1884, | bors and personal friends; and this directly their country has no right to interfere with and simply because of his declaration the internal government of the South Afri- against the Administration's Philippine can Republic. The influence of such opin- policy. Party usage required his return to the State Senate. There was nothing a considerable time, the large sums of against him politically or personally but money voted should be expended in vain his Aguinaldian record; yet he was turned and if the sole immediate result should be down by his constituents because he had proclaimed himself to be an Aguinaldian, That was the lesson of our own war and because his ideas of the duty of Amerifor independence. From the skirmish at | can citizenship in time of war are not in

Mr. Parsons does not represent the Republicans of Franklin county or of western Massachusetts any more than Senator HOAR represents the Bay State. It has been said that Passons spoke for the farmcost of the dismemberment of the British ers, and that the farmers were against what his friend, the New England Farmer,

has to say about that: "Senator Parsons of Greenfield, a man of great may become preponderant. It was, there- ability and more than ordinary backbone, is refused the customary second term on account of his oppo sition to imperalism. Although the New England Farmer, as a matter of personal friendship and considering the good he has done for agriculture regrets this, the action of the caucuses proves the agcuracy of the statements made in these columns as to the feeling of the farmers of New England on the

Philippine question We presume that Mr. Parsons will proceed to carry out the dire threat which he uttered at the Ashfield dinner. Indeed, there is already talk of his nomination by the Democratic organization, the party of withdrawal and surrender.

Russia's Opportunity in Persia.

The British Indian press is giving much attention to the concentration of Russian troops in Central Asia. According to the most authentic reports there are now in that the expedition will reach its destination | Turkestan about 80,000 men, numbering in infantry alone 65,000 efficient soldiers ready to take the field.

There is much speculation as to the purpose of the large increase of the Russian on the eastern frontier of the Transvaal, army in that part of Asia during the past aiready outnumber by more than two to summer. The general opinion seems to be one all the British troops at present avail- that it is intended to support demands able for the defence of Natal. Suppose that | about to be made on the Persian Governthe latter should suffer the fate which their ment. At the same time the garrisons on countrymen experienced in 1880-81: in the Afghan and Indian frontiers have been

A clue to the object of this Russian move may be found in the discussion that has been carried on actively of late in the St. Petersburg and Moscow papers. These of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State | journals unanimously agree that the time has come for Russia to have direct railway communication across Persia to the Gulf. through accessions from the Afrikander and that Perslamust be called upon to make element in the Cape Colony. In that event, the concession without further delay. One the army corps sent from England, when it | step has already been taken in obtaining should manage to reach the Cape, would | the renewal of the concession for a Russian have to be broken up; only a part of it line from Resht on the Persian coast of the Caspian to Teheran, but the Russian press have to be kept in the Cape Colony for gar- insists that this line is of itself of little rison duty at important points and to value for strategic purposes, and urges the avert a general insurrection of the Afri- | prosecution of the greater enterprise, including a strongly fortified harbor at its maritime extremity.

> That Russia should one day seek an outlet to the ocean for her southern Asiatic possessions was as inevitable as it is legitimate. It was not to be expected that a great and powerful State should forever consent to be merely a hinterland, dependent for access to the common highway of the world on the good will of other countries, and least of all when those other countries were weak and decaying States.

The present pre-occupation of England in South Africa affords Russia an opportusumptuously printed pamphlet, we find a the Salisbury Government, or by refusing nity to assert her predominance in Persia, to vote at all. Especially would this be the and to support it by force of arms, if necessary, without fear of serious opposition. Should England become seriously involved with the Boers of the Transvaal, it is not wholly impossible that there may be events of corresponding interest on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

The Census of Age.

Next year's census of the population, industries and resources of the United States will be less elaborate and less discursive than any of the recently preceding enumerations, but it will be more compact and more comprehensive, and, by reason of There is no doubt that mouth-treason in the fewer subjects covered, will appear 1899 reached its high-water mark at a cer- more promptly, and will, therefore, be more useful and trustworthy.

Director MERRIAM has been preparing a list of the inquiries to be propounded. One to the significance of the occasion. It change in the form of questions asked, it is was almost contemporaneous with the now reported, is the requirement that the at the time of the last birthday. The reason assigned for this inscrutable departure from the custom of previous years is as completely devoid of humorous perception as are most of the suggestions of routine statisticians. It is as follows:

"It has been found that in the past census there was a disproportionately large number of persons whose ages were divisible by ten. For example, there ought to be about the same number of persons forty-one or thirty-nine years of age as there are persons forty years old. Census takers have reported a vastly greater number of people forty years old than persons thirty-nine or forty-one. There is the same disproportion in the cases of people of thirty and fifty years."

This alleged propensity of men and women In the United States to add to their ages in order to answer queries in "numbers divisible by ten" has not been generally observed outside of the Census Office. Everywhere it has been believed that a young lady of twenty-nine, for instance, would not stubbornly insist on being recorded as thirty; that a young lady of thirty-nine might be men of forty-nine have been known in some isolated cases, when so recorded, to resist | traitors if they did not. the impulse to recall the enumerator to have their ages changed to fifty on the schedule blanks.

The fact is that those who suggest the cumbersome inquiry "How old were you at your last birthday?" in place of "How old are you now?" have no good argument for such a change. Past census reports have shown that it is not always practicable or even possible for an enumerator to learn the exact age of the person to whom his inquiries are propounded. Sometimes they do not know. In other cases they refuse to answer; it is "private business." The enumerator, to complete his poll, supplies the supposed age of the man or woman, as the case may be, by an answer of his own, using by preference "the numbers divisible by ten" as most convenient.

There seems to be no reason to suppose that a mere change in the form of the question will make any difference in the matter. It is likely, therefore, that Director MERRIAM, even at the risk of distressing the ingenious theorists who propose the change, will conclude not to alter the age query which has proved satisfactory in the past.

cartridges were intended, has been suspended and Martini rifles issued to them instead There is nothing improbable in the statement The Turkish Government, which had purchased large quantities of the same kind of powder, had to throw it all into the Bosporus a few weeks ago on account of its having decomposed. In the case of that furnished the Boers it is the uncertain action of the powder that caused the trouble. In some of the cartridges the powder appears to have changed its quality as a regulated exploaire, becoming detonating with resulting damage to the boit action of the rifles, thus rendering them useless. The confidence in the rifle was of course destroyed, which may have serious consequences for the Boers if they do not obtain in time the Improved rifles

and cartridges now on their way to Africa.

The Mausers which the Boers possess were originally intended for the Spanish Government, but were not delivered owing to the sudden termination of our war. melodrama.

"UNACCUSTOMED AS WE ARE."

A Little Naval History for the Benefit of Non-Representative English Writer. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The St. James's Gazette, which is not noted for its regard for anything American, was quoted the other day as saying, apropos of the reception to Admiral Dewey, that we were "totally unaccustomed to naval victories over an alien race." and naturally magnified any that we happened to enjoy; and in this thought it found the reason for our exuberant greeting to the

Not all Americans will accept this suggestion : some may even think it based on a misconception of facts, and object to it as a wrong conclusion drawn from erroneous premises. will be just as well to look into the matter, that the reason for our reception to Dewey may be

learned. To consider only the British naval victories of this century; Copenhagen was bombarded and the Danish fleet destroyed by Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson in 1801 and again by Admiral Gambier in 1807. The first of these bombardments occurred without any declaration of war between Great Britain and Denmark; the former country feared that the latter might take some action detrimental to her, and bombarded Copenhagen and destroyed the Danish fleet to prevent such action on the part of the Danish Government.

In October, 1805, the British fleet defeated the French and Spanish fleets off Trafalgar; and during the Napoleonic wars there were many individual victories of British vessels ever Freuch vessels. In 1816 Great Britain declared war on the Dey of Algiers, and bom-barded Algiers; and its fleets have also bombarded Chinese ports to compel the Chinese to buy the oplum which their law forbade them to buy but which British India had to sell. On June 1, 1813, the British frigate Shannon captured the American frigate Chesapeake; on March 28, 1814, in the neutral harbor of Valparaiso, the British ships Phothe and Cherub captured the American ship Essex; and during that war the American privateer General Armstrong was captured in neutral waters by three British men-of-war, and forty British barges defeated five American gunboats on Lake Borgne, La. Since then the British navy has not distinguished itself over allen races; it took part with the French and Russian fleets in the battle of Navarino in 1827, and in 1882 bombarded Alexandria, Egypt.

Since this century began, our Navy has been as actively engaged as the British. The American ship Constitution defeated the British Guerriere, the Wasp took his Majesty's Frolic. the United States the British Macedonian, the Constitution captured the Java, the Hornet the Peacock. On Lake Erie nine American vessels defeated six British vessels carrying more guns; and on Lake Champlain fourteen vessels with eighty-six guns made way with seventeen British vessels with ninety-five guns. To wind up the second war with Great Britain, the above-mentioned Constitution captured the British ships Cyane and Levant. Earlier in the century there were battles between our vessels and the Tripolitans, in which the latter did not

win all the victories. Since then, the victories of our Navy, like those of the British Navy, have been mainly those of peace. In 1871 we had a dispute with Corea, which involved an attack on Corean forts by our Navy-not so big an affair as the bombardment of Alexandria, and we need become enthusiastic over it. Thus since 1815 we had not had any alien naval victories over which to grow enthusiastic.

To that extent, the remark of the English writer is justified. But the British Navy for ninety-four years, since Trafalgar, has had no such victory to rejoice over as Dewey won for us in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, and as Sampson won for us off Santiago on July 3, 1868, NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

The Volunteer's Oath.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was much interested in the correspondence published in to-day's Sun between William A. Lord and Edward Atkinson. Mr. Lord's questions are to the point and I must admit that Mr. Atkinson's answers are not evasive. I wish to suggest to Mr. Lord President's declaration at the Catholic enumerators shall not inquire as to the age that he continue his correspondence to the ex-Summer School near Plattsburg that of any person, but as to his, or her, age tent of writing one more letter to Mr. Atkinson, calling his attention to the fact that all United States volunteers take the following oath before being allowed to enlist in the army:

I. do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this day of 189 as a soldier in the Volunteer Army of the United States of America for the period ending June 30, 1001, unless sooner discharged by proper authority; and do also agree to accept from the United States such bounty, pay, rations and clothing as are or may be established by law. And I do solumnly awear (or affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve then honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me this day of, A. D. 189 ...

Recruiting Officer. If Mr. Atkinson should have "refused to serve," as he says in his letter to Mr. Lord he would do, he most certainly would have violated his oath.

Mr. Atkinson should be asked whether the induced to forego a determination to have United States soldiers are not expected to forty substituted for thirty-nine; and even | keep their oaths, and whether or not houest people would have a right to call them perjured BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 30.

Schenectady County Republican Nomina-

SCHENECTADY, Oct. 3 .- At the Schenectady Republican County Convention, held in this city this afternoon, the following ticket was nominated by acclamation, except Sheriff, for which there were three contestants; which there were three contestants; for Member of Assembly, the Hon. A. J. McMillan of Rotterdam, renominated; Sheriff, Frank H. Dettbarn; Super intendent of the Poor, Orra Westover; School Commissioner, James Wingate. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the last national platform, commending the Administration of Fres. dent McKinley, expressing approval of his Philippine policy, and also endorsing the administration of Gov. Rooseveit and the conduct of Sensitor, Edgar, T. Brackett and the conduct of Senator Edgar T. Brackett and Assemblyman McMillan.

Suffolk County Republican Nominations. RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Oct. 3.-The Republican uffork County Convention was held this even-Ing when these nominations were made. For Sheriff, J. Sheriden Willis; County Treasurer, John Sherry; Superintendent of Poor, John J. Kirkpatrick; District Attorney, Livingston Smith; School Commissioner, First district, Charles H. Howell; Second district, Charles H. Fartridge. Joseph N. Hallock, was renominated for Member of Assembly from the First district.

Named for the Assembly. It has been affirmed positively that the German smokeless powder in the cartridges supplied to the Transvaal Government has proved so unsatisfactory that the issue to the Boer troops of the Mauser rifles, for which the

THE NEW DRURY LANE THRATRE. 'Hearts Are Trumps' a Masterplece of

Stage Ingenuity. LONDON, Sept. 22 .- The new Drury Lane prouction, "Hearts Are Trumps," according to the programme, is written by Mr. Cecil Raleigh produced by Mr. Arthur Collins. facts should be inverted and the place of honor given to Mr. Collins, nor should the name of the stage carpenter be so callously omitted. Again, according to the programme, the scenes take place in London and Switzerland, but as a matter of fact everything happens within the confines of "Terra Melodramatica" where mortagees turn out mortagors at a moment's notice without a suit, where money lenders, although of Hebraic descent, advance thousands on the life insurance of a girl of seventeen, where an artist's picture is hung in the Royal Academy without his knowing it, where -but these things are trifles in a Drury Lane

from Australia bent on revenging himself on Winifred's father and have been turned out of house and home by him. The brothers emigrated to Australia, where Jasper soon died and Michael made an immense fortune. Lady Winifred goes to her lawyers to raise some Dene." She also meets Kolditz, who lends her £10,000 on the security of au insurance on her ward Dora's life. We are then taken to "Oak Dene," where are Lord Burford, a purse-proud brewer lately ennobled; Basil Gillesple, a painter; the Rev. John Thorold, all in love with Dora (Drurio laners are prepared to put their money on the minister at once), and a host of others. Baccarat is started and Lady Winifred gets Dora to take her seat, hoping that will change her continued bad luck. A quarrel arises, Michael expresses his opinion of hostess and guests in such a way that he is bidden to leave the house, whereupon he as mortgagee promptly turns them out.

After this there is a children's fête at the Botanical Gardens, where of course Dora wins the prize for the best decorated turnout. The true Druriolaner has by this time guessed that Dora is the daughter of Lady Winifred and Jasper Wain, although he could not perhaps tell why Lady Winifred has concealed the fact. And now it is time for the comic relief. for it were better to rob a she bear of her young than a Druriolaner of his laugh. Miss Maude St. Trevor, a light of the music balls, limps on. She has been learning to ride a bicycle just outside the gates of the Botanical Gardens. outside the gates of the Botanical Gardena. Lord Burford, an old flame, meets her; she threatens a breach of promise case, and to get rid of her he promises to meet her at Gillespie's next day. Maude appears, bringing a chematographer; she finds Buriord in his peer a robes helm painted and persuades him to dance a favorite pas de deux for the last time. Of course this is secretly cinematographed. Then Dora enters with a picture she wants Gilespie to sell for her to he pher mother. Maude, greatly taken with her buys it for £20 and leaves. Burford takes the opportunity to propose, but, miniful of the curate, Dora slais his face, calls him a cad and rushes out, samming the door.

Burford takes the opportunity to propose, but, miniful of the curate, Dora slaps his face, calls him a cad and rushes out, slamming the door. The slam brings down a picture which has been face to the wall, an admirable painting of Dora's head. Gillesple owes money to Burford, so the latter is able to force the artist to promise to finish the picture by adding a figure of a nymbh or facchante.

Now we reach the big scene at the Academy, a facsimile of a room at the famous gailery in by artists just as at the Royal Academy. Once more all the characters troop in, but to Lady Winifred's surprise she is cut by all her former friends. She is perplexed and pained until she sees Dora's likeness, when her wrath blazes out and she slashes the canvas across with a pocket knife. Burford expostulates and Lady Winifred claims her right as one that cannot be gainaid. She is Dora's mother. Of course the right as guardian would have been equally good, but not so melodramatic.

Meanwhile Lady Winifred has spent her last £1,500 in buying out a Mrs. Angerstein's business, an utterly bankrupt concern, which serves to introduce a scene in a fashionable dressmaker's shop realistically done. Mr. Kolditz has got into a hole, having been a "buill at the wrong time, a bear at the wrong time, an assail the time, so he plots to obtain his £10,000 by killing Dora. His plann is to lure her to Switzerland and kill her among the mountains.

Once again it is comis relief's time, so we find

her to Switzerland and kill her among the mountains.

Once again it is comisrelief's time, so we find ourselves at the Frivolity Music Hall. Dora has promised without telling her mother to go and see her friend Maude, who persuades her to fill a sudden vacancy. One of the turns is the Cinematograph, and the auctience sees the Burford-Maude dance, with Burford present. The stage is cleared for Dora's song, and the spectators see the music hall in front of them, no make believe but a full house, boxes, circles, gallery—an audience who join in the chorus and appland. When Dora has finished a verse Lady Winifred enters a box, recognizes her, despite her costume, and upbraids her, thusending the most successful scene of the play, a perfect triumph of the stage carpenter's art.

The other great scene is in the Alps. This too is most effective. It is easy to helieve that it takes 150 men on the stage, seventy in

see the music hall in front of them, no make believe but a furr house, boxes, circles, gallery—an audience who join in the chorus and appliand. When Dora has finished a verse Lady Winifred enters a box, recognizes her, despite her costume, and upbraids her, thus ending the most successful scene of the play, a perfect triumph of the stage carpenter's art.

The other great scene is in the Alps. This too is most effective. It is easy to believe that it takes 150 men on the stage, seventy in the files, forty machinists, thirty electricians and other workmen i wenty minutes to set it. First enter Kolditz, Dora and guide roped together, Kolditz gets rid of the guide and awaits an opportunity to do his terrible deed. Gillespie appears and ties the rope around himself, for he suspects Kolditz's purpose, Dora throws away a flower, and Gillespie in attempting to reach it slips, dragging Dora after him. Everything now deponds on Kolditz holding fast. He unties the rope and the other two slip farther down. To prevent his weight dragging Dora to death, Gillespie releases himself from the rope, and falls to his death. And now appear on the opposite side of the chasm Lady Winifred, Michael wan and resource Dora throws away a flower, and Gillespie in a stempting to reach it slips, dragging Dora after him. Everything and reports of his vengeance) and the curate. The clerkyman swings himself on a rope across the chasm and resource Dora just as an avalanche is wonderfully well stage—managed.

Miss Volet Vanbrugh takes the part of Lady Winifred, which Mass Ada Reban was to have filled. Miss Dora Barton, who is conjected the great with the ceremones. Mrs. Pauline A. Durant, the only living condender the college, but he say to the clerk of the charter and keys of the college. Miss Hazard the insignia of office, consisting of the charter and keys of the college. Miss Hazard the insignia of office, consisting of the charter and keys of the college. The problem is not simply that of the charter and keys of the college. The problem is n

CARTER HABEAS CORPUS.

Government Will of Course Resist To-day

the Contentions of the Petition The writ of habeas corpus issued on Monday night by Judge Lacomba of the United States Circuit Court for Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, now a prisoner in Castle William on Governors Island, was served on Capt. Roberts, Post Commander at Governors Island, early yesterday morning. Capt. Roberts will bring Capt. Carter to the court at 11 A. M. to-day. Capt. Carter had several callers yesterday.

Among them were Abram J. Rose, of Kellogg. Rose & Smith, his counsel, and Col. Richard

Rose & Smith, his counsel, and Col. Richard Henry Savage.
Lieut-Col. John W. Clous, Judge-Advocate of the Department of the East, will probably appear for the Government against Capt. Carter to-day. In discussing the points in the petition for the writt of habeas corpus which was issued, he said vesterday:

"One of the clauses of the petition is to the effect that Capt. Carter, having been dismissed and degraded, is beyond the further jurisdiction of the court-martial. This assertion is contrary to precedent. A paymaster, J. R. Wasson, was discharged and confined by order of a court-martial, and the same was done in the case of Sergt, Mason, who shot at Guiteau. Further, Capt. Carter was tried on several distinct counts, one of which was conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was convicted on this count and on this count he was punished by dismissal and degradation. The other punishments were meted out on other counts.

One of Capt. Carter's Contracts Annulled. SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 3. - Capt. C. E. Gillette, United States Engineer in charge of the Savannah district, annulled to-day the contract of the Atlantic Contracting Company for building a break water in Tybee Roads. This is one of the results of the imprisonment of tapt. O. M. Carter. The contract was entered into Oct. 8, 1888; by Capt. Carter and involved the expenditure by the Government of \$457,000 in constructing a break water. Of the contract price \$230,000 was paid out in July, 1897. The company alleges that \$330,000 is owing to it.

Queens County Republican Convention. The Queens County Republican County Convention was held at the Lincoln Club House in Third street. Long I siand City, yesterday afternoon. The only county office to be filled at the coming election is that of District Attorney. George W. Davidson, the present incumbent, was named, and the nomination was made usen important. unanimous.

C. U. Nominations in the Twenty-fifth. The nominating committee appointed by the members of the Citizens' Union of the Twentyfifth Assembly district met yesterday after-noon at the City Club and nominated J. A. Weeks, Jr., for the Assembly and Samuel A. Welles for "Alderman. The nomination for Municipal Justice was postponed for a week."

IT WAS NOT A MAMMOTH.

How the Smithsonian Institution Was Both-

ered by a Magazine Tale. The authorities of the Smithsenian Institution at Washington are seriously disturbed over the results of a piece of fiction published in McClure's Magazine for October. The story was called "The Killing of the Mammoth." It was written in the form of a narrative in the first person. The narrator told how he had gone to Alaska in search of adventure and by intimate association with the natives had learned of the existence of the last of the mammoths in a secluded valley far from the coast After tremendous physical exertions, the exercise of his ingenuity in luring his quarry into range and narrowly escaping death by being knocked out of a tree by a log hurled into the air by the angry beast, he came back to San Francisco with the mammoth's pelt. The skin. the bones and the credit of securing the specimen were sold by the narrator to a wealthy American who gave it to the Smithsonian In-

Lady Winifred Crosby is ruined by gambling and her property, "Oak Dene," mortgaged to the hilt to Michael Wain, who has just returned stitution to be put in the National Museum. Within a few days after the magazine appeared on the stands the publishers began to re-The Wains have been tenants of Lady | ceive inquiries and protests about that tale Their readers, some of them, wanted to know whether they knew the writer of the story to be a truthful man; others desired to inform them that he wasn't. Not a few asked for further particulars. The writer of the yarn. money, meets Michael and invites him to "Oak | with deadly realism, had talked of the fact that the newspapers last summer had been full of news about his mammoth. The letter writers wanted to know why their newspaper hadn't said anything about it. They wanted the editor to recommend to them a newspaper that could be depended upon for full accounts of cientific events.

editor to recommend to them a newspaper that could be depended upon for full accounts of scientific events.

There was another class of letters that revited the editor as one going abread in the world with intent to deceive. But the most sorrowful remonstrances have come from persons connected with the Smithsonian institution. Here are two of them. One is from the man whose deek is in that department of the museum in which the mammoth would be found if there were any mammoth on view; the other is from a gentleman somewhat distenguished as a conservative student of a ural history.

"Ection Mct" were Magazine, New York:

"Dear Sir: The next time you pass a mammoth story will you kindly see that it is labeled This is a goak," or else locate the srecimen in some other than the Smithsonian Institution or the United States National Museum.

"You see the mammoth belongs in my department and visitors are beginning to ask where he is. If many more come I shall be obliged to present a bill to you for lost time. It is had enough to be confronted with a man for worse, a woman who accuses me that he or she once saw a mastodon skeleton we never nosseased; it is worse to be called upon to explain the absence of a stuffed mastodon that never existed."

"Ma. S. S. McClure—Dear Sir: Quite unofficially, but merely as a private individual, I wish to protest against the publication by you of such unmitigated rot—forgive the slang—as that which appears in the last number of your magazine under the caption of "The Killing of the Mammoth."

"There are thousands of us who, looking with dismay upon the Sunday newspapers as disseminators of misinformation, halled the appearance of the cheap magazine referring, of course, to price) as constituting a goisend. But you left us floundering with scarcely a straw to cling to, for I really believe I never read a more inexcusable piece of rubbish than that which you published under the habove title.

"You have no moral right to publish such stuff. May I hope that in the future you will scan more

WELLESLEY'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Miss Caroline Hazard at Her Installation Speaks on Woman's Mission. WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 3.-Miss Caroline

Hazard, Ph. D., was installed as President of Wellesley College to-day. The exercises took place in the Houghton Memorial Chapel. The procession to the chapet was headed by

undergraduates and alumna in the their classes from the class of 1903 to the class of '79. All alumnæ wore cap and gown over black dresses, with hoods appropriate to their highest academic degree. The undergraduates wore white dresses, the seniors distinguished by cap and gown, and the juniors and sophe mores by rosettes of their class colors. Next came the guests with Miss Hazard.

purposes of the higher education of women. In the course of it she said:

The problem is not simply that of bringing children into the world, but what kind of children into the world, but what kind of a mother shall be educated; or, if the highest development of motherhood is denied her, how shall she take her place in the world, a useful and honored member of the community, having children of her spirit. For I take it the eternal feminie is simply this: It is the nower of love which has its throne in a good woman's heart. Call it altruism if you like, call it the Mother sea. found a philosophy or a system of speculation upon it—it is simply this endless capacity of love and devotion which Mary of Bethany showed when she sat at Jesus's feet.

"There has always been the solitary learned woman who was able to surmount difficulties and drink from the streams of Parnassus. But now these streams flow freely, and women come in throngs. But does the draft quicken her to new itle? Culture is more than the acquisition of knowledge. To bear fruit learning must pass into life. There must be that harmonous development which the Greek's held was produced by the study of music?"

Addresses were made by President Ellot of Michigan University and President Angeli of Michigan University. At the close of the exercises the academic procession re-formed and returned to College Hall for luncheon. Alumnae and former students were entertained at Stone Hall.

In an interview, President Hazard said that no radical changes were intended by the new

istration Democratic ticket in the next cam-

iovernor.
It is said by some of the most prominent adherents of Gov. Sayers that the anti-Adminis-tration movement was conceived by Congress-man J. W. Bailey, and that the object of the opposition is to weaken Senator Chiton. If this could be accomplished Mr. Bailey's friends believe that it would add much strength to Mr. Bailey's scuatorial chances. Instead of the Democratic Carnival being a love feast, it has resulted in arousing bitter factional feeling, and an onen rupture was only prevented by and an open rupture was only prevented by the presence of William Jennings Bryan and

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

A new form of street charity is just now attracting the attention of belated pedestrians in the Tenderloin. Its object is to look after men for one night and give them a bed and breakfast. For this entertainment every man must pay 15 cents, which presumably covers only a part of the expense. Judging by the anxiety of the men to be included in the group that marches away to the lodging house, their entertainment there must be satisfactory. This charity is under the control of a tall man in a military hat who stands in one of tall man in a military hat who stands in one of the side sirects a few feet from Broadway. Every man who can pay 15 cents out of his own pocket takes a place in the line behind the bearer of a standard marked with the name of the organization. The sight of this gathering naturally draws a group which becomes more interested when the nature of the proceedings is made plain. Here is a man who has only 5 cents, says the commander in the broad-brimmed hat, and I want to know if anybody in the crowd will give 10 cents to pay for a night's lodging for him. He only needs ten." Then, with the sir of a professional auctionest, he looks about the group, continuing his remarks about the amount needed as pedestrians again join the group. Sometimes a man may need as little as 2 or 3 cents and at other he has nothing at all with which to start. While the commander is aboring in his behalt, the straggler waiting to have his fate for the next twelve hours decided stands among the number of those not yet entitled to take their place in the little procession formed at the other end. As soon as the money is raised it is paid to the commander, and he is passed over to the number, happy in the prospect of a night's lodging and breakfast. Sometimes beneather observers will contribute so much that every man in the group is included. Such a combination of sportsmanship and phillanthrory never before came into the Tenderion to interest persons who were hitherto unmoved by the keneral manifestations of charity to be seen there. the side streets a few feet from Broadway.

Nearly every New York photographer has his trade mark, which may not be called by that name, but is nevertheless almost certain evidence that a picture came out of his establishment. One, formerly popular, rarely photographed a man or woman without the decorative presence of a paim, drooping gracefully over the left shoulder of the sitter. Another places his subjects against a rococo screen, and a third has rarely turned out a picture of a woman who is not grasping a bunch of artificial roses. As a good many feminine celebrities have been photographed by him from time to time, those invation flowers have figured in many a familiar picture. by him from time to time, those inviation flowers have figured in many a familiar picture. Just now the artist who takes more pictures of celebrities than anybody else employs an adjunct which has become an inseparable detail of nearly every photograph he takes. Frima donnas and famous actrasses look interestedly into a book; or, if it tappens to suit the roles in which they are photographed, look up from it with an expression of eestacy which could come only from the perusal of a very pions volume. Distinguished clergymen and lawyers, attaesmented by the production of the skill of any photographier, and for that matter to the mimetic ability of his subjects, that this book is able to make such a decided impression on the faces of all of them. It is a catalogue of a famous art sale which took place in New York about fifteen years ago, and contains nothing more interesting than the titles of pictures and the names of their painters; yet it has contrived to give an admired expression in their photographs to a great many persons of importance in New York.

The old-clothes men are following the up-

The old-clothes men are following the uptown trend of every other branch of commerce; not with their bags and house-to-house methods of trading, but with the more pretentious method which rents a store and fills its windows with women's dresses of claborate, even if somewhat garish, fashion. Only during the past few months have such places as these been seen on Broadway and Sixth avenue in the central parts of the city. They were up-town, but clung to the West Side, and rarely came nearer the centre of the city than Seventh avenue. Now they are in much more accessible localities. Cast-off finery of every description. localities. Cast-off finery of every description, from women's hats to ballroom slippers, with every grade of street dress and evening finery represented in the display, forms a strange contrast to the other shop windows, with their spic and suan novelties. Most of these dresses come from women who are under no necessity of selling them, but adopt that method as an easy means of getting rid of them. One woman who is a regular visitor to many New York houses of people of wealth and position, has the first option upon articles of this kind, and she has for years past done a thriving business which has recently become too large for her personal supervision; so half a dozen women are employed to work for her. Many of these articles of society finery are given by women to their maids, who, finding no occasion to wear them, dispose of them to the second-hand stores. Dresses made by modistes and thrown back on their hands by customers dissatisfied with them also find their way to these accond-hand shops and are indeed regarded as the best bargains to be found there. Sometimes cast-off clothes of actresses are a part of the supply, but this source is not one on which the second-hand dealers very often rely.

Maurice Grau answered diplomatically the

Maurice Grau answered diplomatically inquiry as to whether or not Jean de Reszke would return to this country for the approaching season at the Metropolitan Opera House. He replied merely that he had no contract with Both Mr. Grau and the tenor have frequently reiterated that no contract had ever existed between them and that could not now be accepted as an explanation for the tenor's failure to return. It must be borne in mind that the opera company is to sing a long seaupon it—it is simply this endless capacity of love and devotion which Mary of Bethany showed when she sat at Jesus's feet.

There has always been the solitary learned woman who was able to surmount officialities and drink from the streams of Parnassus. But now these streams flow freely, and wome come in throngs. But does the draft quicken her to new life? Culture is more than the acquisition of knowledge. To bear fruit learning must pass into life. There must be that harmonious development which the Greeks held was produced by the study of music?"

Addresses were made by President Ellot of Harvard University. At the close of the exercises the academic procession re-formed and returned to College Hall for luncheon. Alumns and former students were entertained at Stone Hall.

In an interview, President Hazard said that no radical changes were intended by the new administration. Its general policy will be along the lines laid out in former years.

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT IN TEXAS.

Congressman Bailey Said to Be Plotting Against Gov. Sayers.

Austin, Tex., Oct. 3.—Some of the Democrats who attended the Democratic and Dallas took advantage of the gathering to start a movement to nominate an anti-State Administration Democratic tieket in the next campaign. They decided to make a fight against optical in every particular with those given at the Metropolities, although the work of the smaller cities outside of New York object to their inability to enjoy performances identical in every particular with those given at the Metropolities, although the work of the small the smaller cities outside of New York object to their inability to enjoy performances identical in every particular with those given at the Metropolities, although the work of the small the smaller cities outside of New York object to their inability to enjoy performances identical in every particular with those given at the Metropolities, although the work of the small the small to be the made propersion of the was the work of the small the first of the small t son on the road before it arrives in New York, Istration Democratic ticket in the next campaign. They decided to make a fight against the redection of Gov. Savers and nearly all the other State officers. It is the present intention that the Hon. Dick Wynne shall be the candidate of the anti-Administration faction for Governor.

hotels practically opened yesterday and the sizzle of the heater will now alternate with the jingle of the ice pitcher until the warm spring days are here. This means a long period of resignation to persons who cannot siways realize that it is best for their health and comfort to be slowly baked until the spring days and an open rupture was only prevented by the presence of William Jennings Bryan and other guests.

PINGREE DROPN FROM HIS HORSE.

The Michigan Governor a Conspicuous Figure in the Dewey Parade.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Gov. Pingree of Michigan wores broad-brimmed soft hat and rode a big white horse in the parade to-day. The animal danced and pranced to the music of the band, and its rider was the most conspicuous figure in the procession. Returning from the Capitol the saidle girth broke, and the Governor was dropped off into the street. He was not injured, and appeared later at the Fresident Ginner, going over to the White House with Gen. Alger.

Boston's Ancients in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, who are here for their annual outing and field day, visited the National Export Exposition to-day. The commissioned officere in the afternoon called upon Mayor Ashbridge and were escorted through the City Hail. This evening they had their annual bangues at the Continental Hotel. They will return home to-ton.

Roosevelt Did Not Mention Dewey. offer them relief. The steam heat has arrived Morrow.

Roosevelt Did Not Mention Dewey.

Overes Bar, Ost. 3.—Gov. Roosevelt did not mention Dewey's name in connection with the Presidency or in any other way at the laying of the cornerstone of the public library here last Monday, as printed in a New York paper.

The season of steam heat in the New York